

FAST RUN TO BUFFALO!

Vice-President Roosevelt Will Arrive There at 1 p.m.

Mrs. M'Kinley's Condition Is Serious--Foreign Stock Exchanges Close.

BUFFALO, SEPT. 14.—(SPL.)—AN AUTOPSY WILL BE PERFORMED ON THE PRESIDENT'S BODY AT 11 THIS MORNING.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 14.—(SPL.)—Theodore Roosevelt, who is now in effect President, arrived at Albany at 7:56 this morning.

He has the private car of Vice President Young, of the Delaware & Hudson Railway.

At 8:02 he was speeding over the New York Central on the way to Buffalo at the rate of 75 miles per hour.

The track was cleared for him and he will reach Buffalo about 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Roosevelt was much fatigued and asleep when the train reached Albany, and Secretary Loeb would not disturb him.

An Albany newspaper man, a personal friend of Roosevelt, telegraphed asking permission to accompany the party to Buffalo. The reply was that Mr. Roosevelt regretted he was unable to give the desired permission, but he could not allow newspaper men on the train.

Foreign Exchanges Honor President's Memory.

London, Sept. 14.—(SPL.)—The London Stock Exchange, by a unanimous vote of its members, decided to close the Exchange today, out of respect to the memory of the late President McKinley.

Liverpool, Sept. 14.—The Cotton, Corn and Produce Exchanges have closed today out of respect for President McKinley.

Mrs. McKinley's Condition Serious.

Buffalo, Sept. 14.—Mrs. McKinley secured some rest last night. Much anxiety is felt for her when she shall fully realize all that has happened and the nervous strain subsides.

TOLLED.

Solemn Bells Told the Sad News.

Many Were Awake to Receive It.

Akron People Deeply Grieve—The Nation's Loss.

All night long there were people on the streets and about the bulletin boards awaiting news of President McKinley's death. They knew it could not be averted—that no human agency could save his life—but they waited in deep anxiety.

From early evening, when an extra edition of the Democrat stated that the President was dying and that there was no longer hope, it was known that before the rising of another sun William McKinley would be no more.

A report that the President was dead was widely circulated about 5:30 o'clock and again at later hours of the evening, but they were incorrect. Again, it was reported from Buffalo that the President had died at 6:10 p. m. and that the announcement was withheld lest there be an outbreak in Buffalo. But this, too, was incorrect. Gen. Chas. Dick had telegraphed to his wife from Columbus that the President was dead and this seemed to confirm the Buffalo report, but soon after 9 o'clock Gen. Dick telephoned to Mrs. Dick that the President was still living, and this aided in contradicting the belief which was growing that death had come to the Chief Executive at an earlier hour than the public knew.

As the night advanced the crowds in the streets grew less but at the newspaper and telegraph offices men were on the alert to receive the news

and furnish it to those who waited, and even to those who were at home and asleep by arrangements which had been made by Fire Chief John Mertz to toll the fire bells. And as the solemn sound was heard in the first hours of the morning, and it was known that the President of the United States had suffered and died at the hands of an assassin, there were silent prayers and tears in many, many Akron homes.

In a short time the shouts of newsboys were heard in all parts of the city. The lads had waited impatiently about the newspaper offices and from then on through the whole day many of them were at work.

The flags at half-mast in different parts of the city told the sad story to those who were early on the streets after daylight. On the postoffice, and other Public Buildings the flags were displayed, and likewise over the Grand Army hall and other private buildings. By every one the death of the President was spoken of as a national calamity and the grief of Akron was deep and sincere.

HUSHED.

As the Night Wore on the Crowds Dispersed.

Buffalo, Sept. 14.—(SPL.)—This city, not only in those parts near the Milburn house, but all over and even at the Exposition grounds, went into a state of ferment when the news of the sudden collapse of the President was announced. The ill news of the early day had been somewhat softened by the later announcement that there was a slight improvement, and the sudden announcement of his approaching dissolution came as a great surprise. At the Pan-American grounds it was announced that he was dead, and a majority of the crowd turned toward the city. In the city itself the papers made it understood that there was no hope.

When the crowd learned that the news was confirmed some one shouted: "Let's find the assassin."

With one impulse the crowd started for the station. The telephones were utilized and the police notified, and when the crowd arrived they found the police out in force. Superintendent Bull, anticipating trouble, called out

the entire police force, and in addition, asked Fourth Brigade headquarters to be ready to give aid. Colonel Welch answered by ordering two companies each from the Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth regiments to their armories to await immediate call.

Around the station house at 8 o'clock it was said that at least 8,000 people were gathered. They were not particularly ugly, and when the police proceeded to drive them back there was little resistance. At 9 o'clock they had been sent back two blocks on each side of the police station, and before 10 o'clock weary with waiting for definite news, they had dispersed or gone to their homes.

The half dozen tents near the Milburn house and the two big election booths made it look like the midway of a fair, but the ropes stretched from corner to corner, the solemn-looking police guard, the pacing soldiers, and, above all, the quietness of the assembled multitude, bore witness to the solemnity of the occasion.

At intervals a carriage would drive up and then the newspaper men would move toward it. The Milburn house was hardly discernible among the trees, the lights in the house having been dimmed, but at a few minutes' intervals there would come out some person who had information to hear and then the eager crowd would surround him. But from the time that Secretary Cortelyou told them that the President was very weak there was nothing to encourage the belief that there could be recovery.

WAITING.

The Scenes at the Milburn House.

Buffalo, Sept. 14.—President McKinley's life was prolonged for hours by the administration of oxygen, and he finally expressed a desire to be allowed to die. When the administration of oxygen was stopped the pulse grew weaker, and he fainted. By 10 o'clock Friday night the pulse could be no longer felt in his extremities, and they grew cold. Below stairs the grief-stricken gathering waited sadly for the end.

All the evening those who had hastened here fast as steel and steam

could carry them continued to arrive. They drove up in carriages at a gallop, or were whisked up in automobiles all intent upon getting here before death came. One of the last to arrive was Attorney General Knox, who reached the house at 9:30 p. m. He was permitted to go upstairs to look for the last time upon the face of his chief.

Those in the house at this time were Secretaries Hitchcock, Wilson, and Root, Senators Fairbanks, Hanna and Burrows, Judge Day, Colonel Herrick, Abner McKinley, the President's brother, and his wife; Dr. and Mrs. Baer, the President's niece and her husband; Mrs. Barber, Mrs. McWilliams, Mrs. McKinley's cousin; the physicians, including Dr. McBurney, who arrived after 8 o'clock; John G. Milburn, John N. Scatcherd, Harry Hamlin, all of this city; Secretary Cortelyou, and a number of others.

Rev. C. D. Wilson, a Methodist minister, of Tonawanda, N. Y., who was the President's pastor for three years at Canton, called at the residence to inquire whether his services were needed, but did not enter the house. Another Methodist minister who has a church near by remained at the Milburn residence for two hours, in the belief that his services might be desired. At 9:37 Secretary Cortelyou, who had been much of the time with his dying chief, sent out formal notice that the President was dying. But the President lingered on, his pulse growing fainter and fainter.

There was no need for official bulletins after this. Those who came from the house at intervals told the same story—that the President was dying, and that the end might come at any time. His tremendous vitality was the only remaining factor in the result and this gave hope only of brief postponement of the end. Dr. Mynter thought he might last until 2 a. m. Dr. Mann said at 11 o'clock that the President was still alive and probably would live an hour. These minutes lengthened into hours and midnight came with the President still battling with death.

At midnight the Milburn house was quiet. A solemn hush hung over the house. The entire lower part of the residence was aglow with lights, and many at intervals and relatives could be seen moving about within, and occasionally coming to the front door for a breath of air. In the upper front chambers the lights were low, and around on the north side, where the chamber of death is located, there were lights burning brightly or turned low.

Secretary Root and Secretary Wilson came from the house about midnight and paced up and down the sidewalk. All that Secretary Root said was: "The night has not come yet."

Despite the fact that vitality continued to ebb, as midnight approached, no efforts were spared to keep the spark of life glowing. Dr. Janeway, of New York city, arrived at the Buffalo depot at 11:40 o'clock. George Urban was waiting for him, and they drove at a breakneck pace to the Milburn house. He was shown to the President's room, and began an examination of the almost inanimate form.

Secretary of the Navy Long arrived at the Milburn house. This was his first visit to the city, and he had the extreme satisfaction of seeing the President alive, even though the President was unconscious of his visitor's presence. Secretary Long was visibly affected.

Vice President Roosevelt had been notified early in the day of the critical state of affairs. There was no longer a doubt that in the approaching death of the President a complete change in the executive administration of the government would ensue. When Mr. Roosevelt would take the oath of office was wholly a matter of conjecture.

President Arthur took the oath at

2 a. m. after the death of Garfield, and in that case Justice Brady, of New York, administered the oath. There is no requirement that the oath shall be administered by a justice of the United States Supreme Court, although that procedure is adopted when circumstances permit.

Without unseemingly haste the members of the Cabinet will tender their resignation, and the new President will then be free to initiate his own policy and choose his own Cabinet.

BOWED DOWN.

People of Canton Are Grief-Stricken.

Canton, O., Sept. 14.—Never in the city of Canton have all the people been so bowed down with grief as they are today and as they were last night, as they awaited the final message from Buffalo announcing that the spirit of their beloved townsman had winged its flight.

Far more depressed were the people of Canton than they were a week ago. Then they found comfort and solace in the news holding out a fair prospect of recovery. Last night there was no word in the dispatches to encourage even the most sanguine. The blow came especially hard after a week of buoyancy. Every citizen of Canton confidently expected to see the President in the city soon again.

Dismal tidings came Friday, but were largely dispelled by the 2:30 o'clock bulletins of the afternoon, which was not corrected by Secretary Cortelyou until after the regular issues of the newspapers. Extras, however, soon spread the alarming change, and seemingly the whole population turned out on masses. Bulletin boards were surrounded by crowds jamming the streets for several blocks on either side. Never was bulletin board news received more quietly. It was a weeping, sorrowing crowd, too heart broken for conversation. The news was read in silence by men and women, with tears trickling down their cheeks. This was the condition when evening meals were over. It was practically unchanged at midnight.

The nearest relatives were in Buffalo. Mrs. Barber and her son left for there Friday morning, and reached the bedside in time to see the President alive.

THE FIRST

Operation on President M'Kinley.

The Wound Was Very Serious.

The Statement of One of the Surgeons.

New York, Sept. 14.—Dr. Edward Wallace Lee gave out the following interview regarding the first operation which was performed on President McKinley, a half hour after he was shot:

"Dr. Mann and Dr. Parke, two eminent surgeons of Buffalo, had been summoned, and all were anxiously waiting their arrival. Dr. Mann arrived soon, but Dr. Parke, it was learned, was at Niagara Falls, and could not reach the scene for some time.

"At that time there were present around the operating table Dr. P. M. Rixey, the President's personal physician; Dr. M. B. Mann and Dr. H. Mynter.

"There was a consultation of the physicians as to whether it was expedient to wait longer for Dr. Parke or to begin at once. Having decided to perform the operation one of us said:

"Mr. President, your condition demands an operation."

"Gentlemen," was the answer, uttered in a low, quiet voice, as if spoken to some little child. I want you to do whatever in your judgment you think is necessary."

"Dr. Mann then took charge, and the flesh was cleared by shaving and by antiseptic solutions. The President was put under the influence of anaesthetics, which acted promptly and satisfactorily. An incision was then made in the abdomen, through the aperture made by the bullet, about four and one-half inches long. Through this opening the stomach was drawn, and on examination it was found that the bullet had passed straight through this organ. As the President had had a hearty luncheon between 1 and 2 o'clock, the stomach was partly filled with undigested food. This had oozed through the holes in

the stomach to a certain extent, and had run down into the abdominal cavity. Since the abdomen is inclosed in a lining known as the peritoneum, this lining had also been perforated by the bullet.

"The holes in the stomach were ugly ones, and the posterior hole was much more jagged and torn than the one in front, through which the bullet passed first. This I considered a most serious matter, although to be expected, since the bullet had spent some of its force by the time it had reached the further side of the stomach, and thus tore, rather than pierced, its way through.

"After repeated bathing of the wounded parts with antiseptic lotions the apertures in the stomach were sewed up with silk sutures, and the abdominal cut was sewed together with silk-worm gut sutures.

"The external wound was then carefully dressed with an antiseptic bath, and a wide abdominal binding was applied."

Dr. Edward Wallace Lee was for many years a physician and surgeon in Omaha, where he was also professor of surgery at the Creighton Medical College. In 1898 he was made the medical director of the Omaha Exposition. He has made his home in St. Louis since 1899. There he is the consulting surgeon in the City and Women's hospitals.

CONDITIONS

Too Prosperous to Be Affected by President's Death.

New York, Sept. 14.—(SPL.)—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade today says:

"An assassin's bullet checked the progress of a nation. For a time projected undertakings were abandoned, and orders held back that were about to be placed. Speculators sacrificed stocks and options on grain and cotton. Better news early in the week brought recovery in prices, and postponed business was transacted, but anxiety was again in evidence on Friday. After the crisis there will be a return to former conditions, because the solid foundation of the country's prosperity is too deep to be permanently disturbed. In the principal manufacturing industry there is a steady gain in the number of active mills, and full operation is considered near."

No appeal for money will be made at the mortgage burning in the Central Presbyterian church tonight. Prof. Hulbert will conduct the exercises.



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY

Wm. McKinley was born in Niles, O., Jan. 29, 1843, educated at Poland, O. public schools and Union Seminary and Allegheny College. Was a clerk in the Poland postoffice when the war broke out and enlisted as private in the 23rd V. I. Was brevetted Major and mustered out in 1865. Studied law in Youngstown. Elected prosecuting attorney of Stark county in 1869. Elected to Congress in 1876, serving continuously until 1890, when John G. Warlick defeated him. Elected Governor of Ohio in 1891 and re-elected in 1893. Elected President in 1896 and re-elected in 1900. He first became nationally famous as the author of the "McKinley bill" as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress in 1890.